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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS. *The Monroe Doctrine*. Pp. 42. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

ANTRIM, SAIDA BRUMBACK, and ANTRIM, ERNEST IRVING. *The County Library*. Pp. xiv, 306. Price, \$2. Van Wert, Ohio: The Pioneer Press, 1914.

BABSON, ROGER W. *The Future Method of Investing Money*. Pp. 107. Price, 60 cents. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization, 1914.

The Future Method of Investing Money, had it been the first work of the author on the topic discussed (the application of Mr. Babson's principles of forecasting conditions), might have been considered to contain a new and interesting theory. In view of the writer's former book *Business Barometers*, an excellent work which was a pioneer in its field, this volume is very disappointing. It contains only the briefest outline of the subjects treated, namely, price movements in the security market, when to buy securities, what securities to buy and a sample of the author's composite plot of business conditions. It is excellently printed, and is one of a series of similar books, to be known as the "Babson Economic Series."

BACKHOUSE, E., and BLAND, J.O.P. *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking*. Pp. x, 531. Price, \$4. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

Here is a series of chapters—not altogether continuous—from the history of the last two Chinese dynasties; the Ming, in its later years, and Manchu, from its rise to its fall, including many anecdotes or characterizations of certain emperors.

The conception of China's history which these authors suggest has already been set forth in Mr. Bland's writings to the effect that the Chinese are by ancient character and fixed customs incapable of maintaining any government but despotism. From the facts of Chinese history making up most of the book, it seems better to assert the opposite thesis that a despotism is no more permanently possible in China than elsewhere; that is to say, that China is not a special creation. It appears that nearly all the Chinese monarchs in 300 years have been unfit for their duties.

"Young China," these writers treat quite contemptuously, as "condemned of futility," "failing to seize its splendid opportunities"—forgetting that enthusiasm can seldom be expected to be moderate. Certainly the enthusiasm is not futile which has brought about a first step toward abolishing so evil a system as that here described.

The chief interest and great value of the work consist in its giving a view of Chinese politics from within—largely by diaries and other writings of Chinese in public life.

BEST, HARRY. *The Deaf*. Pp. xviii, 340. Price, \$2. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell Company, 1914.

There will be many who will welcome this well-written and comprehensive account. In view of the excellent educational provision made by many of our states, it seems curious that there are so few volumes on the subject. The author has rendered a service by collecting and publishing the material, hitherto so scattered as to be largely inaccessible. He gives a summary of existing knowledge as to the cause of deafness—children's diseases being largely responsible; sketches the history of the efforts to educate the deaf, describes the schools and indicates what the different states of our country are doing.

BEST, R. H., and OGDEN, C. K. *The Problem of the Continuation School and Its Successful Solution in Germany*. Pp. xv, 80. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1914.

This pamphlet is both a plea and an exposition: an exposition of Germany's method of dealing with training for vocations and for citizenship, and a plea for the adaptation of this system to England's needs. England has made little provision for the education of "the rank and file of the people, though possessing some excellent types of schools for the leisure class." Germany, on the other hand, has become convinced that "compulsory attendance at the continuation school in the daytime, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, is absolutely indispensable." The dominating idea in Munich, as in many other German cities, has come to be that technical education is only a means for mental and moral training. Schools have been provided for every trade which can provide more than twenty pupils between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Employers are obliged in every case to allow the time. In the technical instruction the endeavor is to let the pupil "find pleasure in simple, careful, thorough, conscientious work, in genuine materials, and to encourage him to new attempts through the feeling of confidence in his own power." Civic instruction is given a trade setting so as to grow into a realization of the "continually growing interdependence of interests among all citizens of a community."

The work is quite as full of lessons for America as for England.

BRANFORD, VICTOR. *Interpretations and Forecasts*. Pp. 411, xxiv. Price, \$2.50 New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1914.

A collection of addresses prepared for special occasions presented with a view to the application of sociology to the interpretation of present social tendencies and movements. No attempt is made to enter into the theoretical aspects of the science. However, sociology is pointed out to be one of three supreme scientific doctrines: that of energy, central in physical science, culminating in the industrial revolution; that of life, in evolution or biology with its attendant hygienic revolution; and that of society, in evolution or sociology, a moral and ideal revolution expressing itself in the improved outlooks and practices of human communities—rural and urban, national and international. In this achievement sociology has established two new studies in

the very centre of the field, viz., eugenics and civics. These form both "a definite objective and a concrete basis" for the conscious direction of human social evolution. As doctrines of life and conduct, they appeal alike to student and citizen with a set of evolutionary ideals which unite university and city in the closest working relationship. The style is verbose, but the reader is well repaid for the perusal of the volume.

BROWN, W. JETHRO. *The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation*. Pp. xx, 331. Price, 10/6. London: John Murray.

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation by W. Jethro Brown, Professor of law in the University of Adelaide, Australia, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, is a refreshing study of British politics and especially of what the author has very cleverly called the legislative idealism of the nineteenth century. After a searching study of *laissez faire* and the relations of the individual to society, including an illuminating description, from the social viewpoint, of the individual rights to life, liberty, marriage, land, work, equality of opportunity, self-government, resistance, Professor Brown points out how the pressure of economic and social changes is bound to cause an increased activity and a continuing responsibility on the part of the state. His conclusions of a philosophical analysis of the modern problems of the trusts, unemployment, low wages, child labor, etc., point to a coming period of exceptional legislative activity in the near future.

The author hopes that the democratization of our political machinery and a growing sense of collective responsibility will lead us not to try to thwart the movements toward state control but to direct them so as to achieve legitimate ends without sacrificing the individuality of the citizen. The worst enemy of the existing social order, in Professor Brown's opinion, is "the man who opposes any and every proposal for social amelioration."

VON BÜLOW, PRINCE BERNHARD. *Imperial Germany*. (Trans. by Marie A. Lewenz). Pp. 342. Price, \$3. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1914.

CLARK, JOHN BATES. *Social Justice Without Socialism*. Pp. 49. Price, 50 cents. Berkeley: University Press, 1914.

The greatest obstacle to social justice is monopoly. There can be no real justice without freedom to compete. The insuring of this freedom should be the primary aim of governmental enterprise. The working day should be shortened, dangers of occupation should be minimized, the tariff on the necessities of the poor man should be lowered, emergency employment should be provided, natural resources should be conserved, and kindred reforms should be guaranteed, but the great underlying necessity is the maintenance of those economic rivalries that foster progress. "A New Jerusalem may actually arise out of the fierce contentions of the modern market. The wrath of men may praise God and his kingdom may come, not in spite of, but by means of, the contests of the economic sphere."

Such in brief is the argument of this stimulating lecture, delivered at the University of California as one of the Barbara Weinstock series on phases of the moral law in its bearing on business life.

ENGEL, SIGMUND. *The Elements of Child Protection* (Trans. by Dr. Eden Paul). Pp. xi, 276. Price, \$3.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Sigmund Engel, the official guardian and advocate in Budapest, has given us in his *Elements of Child Protection* a very interesting study of the problems of child protection from the joint outlook, as he calls it, of socialism and Darwinism. It does not profess to be either a handbook or a philosophy of child protection, but it is a thorough-going review of the current literature dealing with the care of foundlings, infant mortality problems, elementary education, child labor, juvenile crime and juvenile courts. The author has positive opinions on many points which he does not hesitate to express without always being particularly careful to furnish the supporting evidence or convincing arguments. Dr. Engel holds that all child protection is merely palliative, though a necessary adjunct of capitalism, and that prevention should be the real social aim but cannot be until the existing social order is completely revolutionized. "The true child-protection, the child protection of the future, will take the form of the destruction of capitalism."

The book as a whole is visionary and is particularly vulnerable in the inadequacy of information it shows concerning American conditions, yet it brings together a great deal of current European opinion and practice in dealing with children's problems that are not accessible elsewhere to American readers.

FISCHER, LOUIS E. *Economics of Interurban Railways*. Pp. ix, 116. Price, \$1.50. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1914.

FOSTER, W. T. (Ed.) *The Social Emergency*. Pp. viii, 224. Price, \$1.35. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

This volume includes a series of lectures on the subject of sex hygiene and morals, most of which were originally delivered at Reed College, Portland, in 1913, by a number of doctors and educators. They are edited by the president of the college, Dr. Foster, who contributes in addition the first two and the last chapters. The medical, economic, recreational, educational and moral aspects are all treated. The book is free from cant and emotionalism, and the tone which pervades the pages is to be commended. The perplexed parent as well as the student will find many valuable suggestions therein.

General Survey of Events, Sources, Persons and Movements in Continental Legal History, by various European Authors (Trans. from second French edition by Rapelje Howell). The Continental Legal History Series, vol. 1, pp. liii, 754. Price, \$6. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

GETTELL, RAYMOND G. *Problems in Political Evolution*. Pp. vii, 400. Price, \$2. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914.

GILBRETH, L. M. *The Psychology of Management*. Pp. 344. Price, \$2. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1914.

The author of the *Psychology of Management* has given us an excellent analysis, definition and classification of the various factors involved in a comprehensive grasp of his subject. The book may be classified as purely scientific and expository in its interest in that each term is defined accurately before given its setting. However, the definitions are so stated as to form a part of the larger subject, scientific management, the philosophy of which insists that progress in economic development implies its acceptance. Psychology in its relation to individual economic development is shown to insist upon a complete regard for the following subjects: functionalization, measurements, analysis and synthesis, standardization, records and programs, teaching, incentives and welfare.

The necessity for emphasis upon individual psychology in management as contrasted to crowd or group psychology is strongly urged.

This book is well adapted for those who have a previous interest in the subject and is excellent for general class teaching. However, to the one whose interest in this subject is creative it might at times seem to overemphasize the spirit of definition.

GOLDMAN, SAMUEL P. *Stock Exchange Laws*. Pp. ix, 290. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914.

A legal treatment of a subject much discussed at the present time, intended as a definition of the duties and rights of stock brokers and customers, and as a reference handbook. Part three, dealing with the broker and customer, is the most valuable portion of the work, and well deserves more than forty pages. Especially valuable also are the annotations to the constitution of the New York Stock Exchange and the numerous citations throughout the volume.

If any criticism may be made, it is that an arrangement by subject would have proved more satisfactory to the ordinary reader than a division into constitution of the exchange, laws and decisions, by-laws and rules of the exchange, and laws of the state of New York. The latter arrangement makes necessary a reference to several sections at times in order to cover completely a particular subject.

Although reasonable in size, and not to be compared with such a work as Dos Passos, it will serve one purpose at least, namely, to acquaint the public with the fact that many of the provisions of proposed laws have been embodied in the rules of the exchange for some time, and that, instead of being a lawless association, the stock exchange is one of the best governed organizations in the world.

HAINES, CHARLES G. *The American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy*. Pp. xviii, 365. Price, \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Professor Haines has written an excellent treatise on our peculiar American view of the courts; he finds precedents for a doctrine of judicial supremacy, partly in the overruling law of nature, in the fundamental character of the

Constitution, in the old English view of the supremacy of the common law courts, and in some of the legal traditions of France, and considers that all of these had some influence in our early judicial history. He traces the early colonial precedents and state cases in Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina, and finds that in countless instances, the courts have from the earliest times assumed the power to review legislative action. The author attributes not a little of the growth of this power to the influence of Coke's writings and decisions.

The extreme form of the doctrine of judicial supremacy reached under Chief Justice Marshall was slowly modified and under Taney was essentially curbed. An interesting chapter follows on Lincoln and judicial supremacy, followed by a summary of the scope of judicial review since 1870 and a concluding chapter, which is one of the best, on recent criticisms of the practice of judicial supremacy. Professor Haines concludes with a philosophical summary of the two views of government which determine our attitude towards the judiciary. That which emphasizes the value of checks and balances in government stands necessarily for judicial control, while the advocates of "popular rule" are gradually establishing the counter doctrine of legislative or executive ascendancy.

HILLQUIT, MORRIS, and RYAN, JOHN A. *Socialism: Promise or Menace*. Pp. xiii, 270. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

HIRST, F. W. *The Six Panics and Other Essays*. Pp. vii, 271. Price, 3 s. 6 d. London: Methuen and Company, Ltd., 1913.

ILLINGWORTH, S. ROY. *The Co-operation of Science and Industry*. Pp. 91. Price, 75 cents. London: Charles Griffin and Company, 1914.

The author has become alarmed that German manufacturers may undersell those whose plants are located in the British Isles. Mr. Illingworth thinks the reason for German success has been the ready acceptance by German factory owners of assistance and advice from men of science, and the training given to scientists that fit them to render aid to the business world. The writer draws all his illustrations from the field of chemistry. He pleads with the British employers to allow British chemists to help place British goods on a par with the products of Germany.

JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY. *Common Sense in Foreign Policy*. Pp. x, 119. Price, \$1.25. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1913.

The book is intended for popular consumption, particularly by the British public. It is written in the belief that the voice of the people can and should be a force in shaping the future foreign policy of Great Britain. The enlargement of the franchise and the expansion of the power of the press in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in England, have widened popular interest and influence in foreign affairs and broken the exclusive control of them by a small coterie, including *The Times*. In eight chapters the relations of Britain with France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Portugal, America, the Far East, and the

Near East are reviewed with the keen incisiveness of a wide-awake British traveller. English trade interests are regarded as primarily dictating the foreign policy of the present era, and the now usual plea is urged for an imperial policy based on British supremacy through the sea power. The author takes the extreme English view of the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties and regards the abandonment of British interests on the east coast of Central America as the greatest blunder in her foreign policy since the Napoleonic wars. While admitting the paramount interests of the United States in the West Indies, Johnston urges a confederation of British tropical America for defensive as well as economic purposes. Some of the reforms he suggests in the consular and diplomatic services of Great Britain merit careful consideration.

JONES, ROBERT. *The Nature and First Principle of Taxation*. Pp. xvii, 299. Price, 7/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1914.

KEPHART, HORACE. *Our Southern Highlanders*. Pp. 395. Price, \$2.50. New York: Outing Publishing Company.

Mr. Kephart is an expert at woodcraft and the author of books upon the subject. Seeking more experience in that field, he made a sojourn in the Carolina Mountains and as a result gives us a book of observations. He has some sense of humor, an entertaining literary style, and he was able to see a good deal. He went for the joy of going rather than as a scientist or missionary. He sees the mountaineer sympathetically as a fellow human being rather than as a problem, although he, like nearly all others, could not help seeing that he is and has a problem. He tries to show us average conditions and deals alike with industry and dialect. He leaves an economist or geographer wishing he had told a little more of the industrial side to which, however, he gives considerable attention. The book is good reading, enjoyable to all the family from ten years upward.

KOHLER JOSEF. *Philosophy of Law* (Trans. by Adalbert Albrecht). Pp. xlv, 390. Price, \$3.50. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1914.

This volume is the latest addition to the modern legal philosophy series edited by a committee of the Association of American Law Schools of which Professor Wigmore is chairman; previous volumes have been mentioned in THE ANNALS and the series does not lose in interest as it progresses. The author of the present volume, Dr. Josef Kohler, professor of law at the University of Berlin, is one of the most brilliant and versatile writers of the day, having contributed works of authority in many fields of learning besides jurisprudence. In the philosophy of law Dr. Kohler is the recognized head of the school known as neo-Hegelian, holding with Hegel that law is to be considered a cultural phenomenon; but he modernizes to a large extent the theories of his master. Combating the idea of natural law, his predominant thought is cultural progression. "There is no eternal law. The law that is suitable for one period is not so for another; we can only strive to provide every culture with its corresponding system of law." It would be impossible in this brief notice to describe the distinctive characteristics of a work which is a very

notable contribution to the science of jurisprudence. Even though the reader may disagree with many of the theories so confidently announced or deprecate a certain belligerent tone towards other schools, he will find food for solid thought in pages which for this generation at least must be reckoned with by all who would venture upon this slippery ground.

LE ROY, JAMES A. *The American in the Philippines*. Pp. xxviii, 774. Price, \$10. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

MAYREDER, ROSA. *A Survey of the Woman Problem* (Trans. by Herman Scheffauer). Pp. ix, 275. Price, \$1.50. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1913.

In this volume, the author makes an important contribution to the literature of the subject. She concedes that the woman's movement has a threefold basis: economic, social and ethical-psychological, but is inclined to discount the importance of the economic influence and deprecates its usual overemphasis. The social sides of the question are dealt with slightly, but by far the greatest part of the discussion is devoted to the psychological side of the woman problem. "Historically," says Miss Mayreder, "it has an idealistic origin."

Beginning with the question of sex and feminine psychology, the author enumerates and discusses varying conceptions of femininity, including those of Lombroso, Havelock Ellis, Heine, Lecky, Kingsley, Schopenhauer, Weininger, etc. Then follows a presentation of the idealistic as well as the biologic aspect of motherhood and culture, and then discussions of masculinity; average, ideal and normal feminine types; modern literature as limited by the necessity of maintaining the fiction of feminine innocence; and the subjective fetich of sex as a stumbling block in the development of feminine psychology.

The style of the book is slightly involved, but this is an almost inevitable result of translation. The book repays a careful reading, and is full of new suggestions for anyone seriously interested in the subject.

MECKLIN, JOHN M. *Democracy and Race Friction*. Pp. xi, 273. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

The author, now professor of philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh, long lived in the South. It is his thesis that it may be impossible to classify races as higher or lower on the basis of existing evidence, but that it is folly to fail to recognize the existence of differences. These differences coupled with the different social ideals and horizon put the mass of the negroes in one world, the whites in another. No law can overcome such contrasts. Race antipathy, therefore, forces working adjustments based not upon ideal grounds but on practical considerations. There can be no real democracy between two widely separated groups even though they live in one country. There are but three conceivable adjustments: (1) maintain an artificial equality; (2) develop a caste system; (3) "to accept the situation as it is, with all the complications arising from segregation and race antipathy, and to insist upon a stern, even-handed justice based upon equality of consideration." This last,

Dr. Mecklin considers the only possible solution which will bring its own rewards in progressive civilization in spite of the great difficulties in the way of realization.

The volume is well-written, in excellent spirit and is optimistic in tone.

MICHAELS, ROBERT. *Sexual Ethics*. Pp. xv, 296. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

This is a real contribution to the scientific handling of a much avoided but highly important question. In range and thoroughness of treatment, in openness and sincerity of statement, as well as in fineness of feeling and delicacy of expression, it would not be easy to find a superior treatise.

MORLEY, JOHN. *On Politics and History*. Pp. 201. Price, \$1. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This volume is an amplified and recast version of an address delivered by the author as chancellor of the University of Manchester in the summer of 1912. With the penetration and force characteristic of Lord Morley, he reviews the range and methods of history and political science. His object is to show the need of a large reserve of critical, thoughtful, and practical men and women as actors and writers if political ideals are to be brought into closer touch with fact. If popular government is to attain its best ends, systematization of political thinking is more necessary than the manufacture of new experimental devices.

PEEL, HON. GEORGE. *The Reign of Sir Edward Carson*. Pp. xi, 240. Price, 2/6. London: P. S. King & Son, 1914.

Mr. Peel has given an informing and timely account of the civil and military program of the great Ulster leader from his acquired ascendancy in 1911 to almost the present time. Two chapters are given to the forces and methods of training of the Ulster army and the plans for English and colonial forces to cooperate with it. Three chapters recount how Carson obtained his power, and its development up to July, 1913.

Three other chapters discuss the relations between church and state in Ulster, the principles of the provisional government, and the causes which have led up to the threat of civil war. The final chapters estimate the prospect of the execution of the threat. The book is written from the Constitutionalist viewpoint, and voices the belief that British people will uphold the Constitution regardless of the well drilled forces of the Ulsterites and the pledged support of the Unionist party.

There is a brief index.

RACINE, SAMUEL F. *Graded Corporation Problems*. Price, \$1.25; *Guide to the Study of Auditing*. Pp. 63. Price, \$1. Seattle: Western Institute of Accounting, Commerce and Finance, 1914.

Graded Corporation Problems is a collection of some fifty problems selected from C. P. A. examinations. Each problem is accompanied by a blank page for the solution. This rather novel arrangement may appeal to some teachers.

Neither notes nor solutions are given; and this may be a welcome or unwelcome failing, according to the point of view. Problems illustrating mercantile, mining, and manufacturing accounting are numerous, and the different principles governing these subjects are abundantly illustrated. A noticeable defect is the absence of problems on cost accounting, which the title of the book would not seem to exclude.

Mr. Racine's *Guide to the Study of Auditing* is one of those compilations of a rather mechanical character which, although not deserving a place among books of originality or lasting importance, may be of considerable aid to the student of auditing. Montgomery's well-known work on *Auditing: Theory and Practice* forms the subject matter, and in most instances the questions are aptly chosen. Sometimes, however, important paragraphs are entirely ignored. In all cases Montgomery's book must be made the basis of study and Racine's should be used for supplementary purposes. Other works are sometimes referred to, chiefly those of the author. As an aid in reviewing, this guide will probably be found of most value.

RUSSELL, W. S. C. *Iceland: A Horseback Trip through Saga Land*. Pp. 314. Price \$2. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1914.

Iceland is a country that should interest the person to whom human geography or the development of peoples is a study. This land of 40,000 square miles and 80,000 people is unique in that it has no story of primitive man, and was settled nearly twelve centuries ago by the pick of the earth—a large party of Norse nobles who chose emigration to this far wild rather than submission to a conqueror of Norway. For a thousand years they have lived almost undisturbed in a land where their only agricultural crop is hay. They are today virtually a self-governing republic. Mr. Russell, of Springfield, Mass., is quite sure that the world needs to know much more than it does of the island, on account of the value of its history, the charm of its landscape, and the interesting inhabitants. After four summers of travel, he has written this book, which is almost a Baedaker combined with a personal narrative of journeyings among the people and the beautiful scenery.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN A. R. *The Income Tax*. (Revised and enlarged.) Pp. xi, 743. Price, \$3. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This edition includes an entirely new chapter on the federal income tax of 1913 and in the discussion of state income taxes space has been given for a description and analysis of the Wisconsin income tax law of 1911. The bibliography has been enlarged and additions have been introduced in various places throughout the volume.

Professor Seligman finds that the yield from the Wisconsin income tax does not in many counties produce as much revenue as the former personal property tax. Although an improvement over similar laws because of its centralization of administration in the hands of a state tax commission and because of the introduction of the principle of stoppage at the source, experience in Wisconsin does not convince him of the wisdom of a state income tax.

His analysis of the new federal income tax leads him to pronounce it "an intelligent and well considered effort which needs amendment only in detail." Its defects are its failure to distinguish between the rate on earned and unearned incomes and "to introduce proper administrative methods as far as ordinary business incomes are concerned."

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM R. *Latin America*. Pp. viii, 256. Price, 50 cents. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1914.

Through the preparation of this little book Professor Shepherd has rendered a real service to his countrymen as well as to the people of Latin America. He has shown rare ability in condensing into small space the historical facts necessary to an appreciation of the social and political development of the countries of South and Central America. This is just the kind of book that will be read by large numbers of persons to whom the southern continent has hitherto been "tierra incognita."

The book is divided into two parts: part one, dealing with colonial conditions, and part two with the period of independent national existence. In part two the author reviews briefly the industrial, commercial, social and literary development of the leading countries.

VEBLEN, THORSTEIN. *The Instinct of Workmanship*. Pp. ix, 355. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

VEDDER, HENRY C. *The Reformation in Germany*. Pp. xlix, 466. Price, \$3. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

VERHOEFF, MARY. *The Kentucky Mountains—Transportation and Commerce, 1750-1911*. Pp. xviii, 208. Price, \$5. Louisville: John P. Morton and Company.

The sub-title says the book is "a study in the Economic History of a Coal-field." It is the twenty-sixth publication of a Louisville Historical Society, and the first to be done by a woman. Possibly the desire to vindicate her sex helps to explain the great pains and care that appear to have marked the preparation of a very scholarly piece of work.

The author brings to the work an appreciation of economics, a knowledge of geology and geography which are so often lacking in attempts at history. One-fourth of the text is devoted to an excellent account of the people and the environment that so ruthlessly shapes their life. She makes it plain that we are dealing with a problem of over-population under the given conditions. The rest of the book, which is sumptuously printed, but paper bound, gives the history of road-making, road enterprises, and particular routes in the Kentucky Mountains from the beginning of white settlement.

There are pages of references and extensive foot notes made up of well-chosen quotations from the sources.

WOOLF, C. N. *Bartolus of Sassoferrato*. Pp. xxiv, 414. Price \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

In this essay, which was awarded the Thirlwall prize, Mr. Woolf deals only with the position of Bartolus in the history of mediaeval political thought. The political theories of Bartolus are found chiefly in scattered statements throughout his *Commentaries*, and Mr. Woolf's principal contribution is a systematic exposition and explanation of these theories. He has also analyzed the arguments of several contemporary (or nearly contemporary) German, Italian, and French political thinkers and publicists for the purpose of contrasting the lawyers' viewpoint with theirs. Mr. Woolf's style is somewhat labored, and the lengthy Latin extracts with which he crowds his text may try the patience of the average reader, but the book contains much of solid value for the student interested in mediaeval theories of the empire.

WRIGHT, SIR ROBERT S., and HOBHOUSE, RT. HON. HENRY. *An outline of Local Government and Local Taxation*. Pp. vii, 211. Price, 7/6. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1914.

This is the fourth edition of the admirable work originally published in 1884. The very complete analysis of local government and local taxation in England and Wales has been brought down to date by the insertion of numerous changes, the most important being the revision of the chapters on small holdings and working-class dwellings. Part III dealing with local finance has also been rewritten and all statistics and figures throughout the book have been brought down to date.

REVIEWS

CABOT, RICHARD C. *What Men Live By*. Pp. xxi, 341. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

This volume is not an essay upon the nature of man, but rather a series of reflections upon certain fundamental aspects of life. The comments are never superficial and often are keen and profound, many being stated in epigrammatic form. Work, play, love, worship are the four main divisions.

The joy of work, creative work with real goal and purpose, is emphasized. "Good thinking feels its way by action. Good manual work is full of thought. . . . If we find a job where we can be of use, we are hitched to the star of the world, and move with it."

Play is as necessary as work: "we have come to recognize that morality need not be dull, and what is more, that it must be sometimes playful. . . . Art and play, then, fulfill the same function, provide us the same refreshment. . . . Play is at least one-quarter of life and love another quarter." We cannot all be artists, but we can all play. That play is best in which there is the most stimulus, the most give and take.

The love that stimulates the first forms of personality is that which is valuable and enduring. When impersonality enters, love is degraded and character debauched.

"Worship renews the spirit as sleep renews the body." We are tempted